

RUGBY: TRAINEES DEFEAT THEIR TEACHERS

In the first match of the traditional international rugby tournament in Moscow, the USSR B Team defeated the Polish team 7-0.

In other words the former trainees have now defeated their teachers. Twenty years ago Polish players gave their young Soviet counterparts, who were making a timid debut in the international arena, their first lessons in rugby.

The present tournament is the ninth. The first took place in 1974, in Moscow, when the first Soviet National Team was formed and won a silver prize. Subsequent tournaments took place in Leningrad, Tbilisi, Kharkov, Kazan, and Zhukovskiy, while for the last two years, the venue has been Moscow. The current tournament will close on September 10.



The second USSR national team playing against Poland. Photo by Sergei Proshkov

LAST GAMES BEFORE WORLD CUP

Having won 2-0 against Poland, the Soviet volleyball team has for the fifth time emerged victorious in the Vladimir Savvin international tournament, the finals of which were held in Leningrad. The Soviet athletes lost one game out of the five they played.

The Polish team came second, and the Japanese third who beat their Czechoslovak opponents 3-2.

"I was disappointed with our team's performance at the chal-

lengings," says Vyacheslav Platonov, the Soviet national team's chief coach. "They still make mistakes in defense and in serving the ball. Our main task will be the world championships scheduled for October in Argentina. Before going there we are due to play in an international tournament in Brazil. I hope that in the time that is left before the World Cup the Soviet team will correct the mistakes they are still making and go on to become champions."

FIRST-TIME TENNIS CHAMPIONS

At the Soviet tennis championships the winners in the single sets are, for the first time, Lyudmila Makarova of the Moscow Region, who beat Nina Avdeyeva of Kiev, and Konstantin Pugayev of Moscow. His final game against another Moscowite Alexander Zverev went on for more than three hours.

In the doubles event, the Moscow duo Svetlana Chernova and Yulia Koshevarova beat Avdeyeva and Yelene Yeliseyenko of Donetsk. Among the men's doubles the experienced Pugayev and Vadim Borisov of Moscow lost to Alexander Bogomolov, also of Moscow, and to Sergei Leonov of Minsk.

The championship ended with the final mixed doubles. The gold medals were taken by Natalia Chmyreva of Moscow and Sergei Leonov of Minsk. Lyudmila Makarova and Alexander Bogomolov. The bronze medal was awarded to Svetlana Chernova and Konstantin Pugayev.



The new Soviet national tennis champion — Lyudmila Makarova. Photo by Andriy Golokozov

SOVIET CYCLISTS STEP BACK

Soviet road racers have only won one bronze medal in the world championship held in the vicinity of the beautiful town of Goodwood, on the coast of south-east England. This was awarded to them after they finished in third place in the 100 km event.

Before the race they were seriously regarded as likely medal winners. During the Moscow Olympics of 1980 they won both the team and the road race, and in last year's world championship in Czechoslovakia they came second as a team, while Andrei Vedernikov won the group event.

At Goodwood, the winner of the group race was 26-year-old Borislav Dragan of the GDR, who came first at the Moscow Olympics. He did the 103.4 km event in 4 hours 17 min and 48 sec. The runner-up was Françoise Vermeulen of Belgium, and Jurg Bruggeman of

Switzerland came third. Soviet racer Yuriy Usov was the 18th, and Yuriy Kuznetsov the 25th to finish.

Mandy Jones of Great Britain was the winner of the 61 km group event which was also included in the Olympic programme. Maria Cattaui of Italy came second, and a bronze medal was awarded to Gerda Steens of Belgium. In the 100 km event, the Soviet Union was the 14th to finish. The best "harvest" of medals was "gathered" in the Olympic programme by the 12 racers who did as well as last year—three gold, two silvers, and three bronzes. Soviet team has only won two golds, and two bronzes, which for them is a step back.



Mandy Jones of Great Britain crosses the finishing line with the women's world championship road race in Goodwood. Photo AP/1

SARAJEVO PREPARES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Cranes are busy at work till late at night at the foot of Mojmilo Mountain in the outskirts of Sarajevo. Very soon high-rise blocks of a new residential estate, intended for the athletes who are to compete in the 14th Winter Olympics, will be going up here. After the Games are over, and the athletes have gone home, Sarajevo will move into the flats.

The Olympic Village is in a convenient location. From here buses will convey the athletes to the competition areas.

Construction work has been completed on the Zetra Palace of Ice Sports. It will provide the main arena for the figure-skating contests and hockey matches.

This December, more than eight thousand spectators will pack its stands to watch the world junior figure-skating championship. Next to Zetra is a complex for speed-skating contests. Slides for more than ten thousand people will be arranged around an oval ice-rink.

THE DANGERS OF CHESS...

Nothing good will come of such new-fangled contraptions. Such might be the moral to be derived from the story of American engineer, Ken Thompson, a New Jersey Bell Company employee who invented a chess computer.

The computer — nicknamed Bell-caused a bit of a rumpus in chess circles after it won the world championship for players of its ilk. In 1980, its style of play aroused enormous interest among those responsible for devising chess programmes and even among chess-players themselves, who continued however to parry in their belief that over the most powerful computer was no match for a grandmaster. As is well known, the USSR has the strongest chess school in the world and Mikha-

il Botvinnik, one of the leading world champions in the field, is, as it happens, engaged on a study of computer chess. It was quite natural, therefore, that Thompson should receive an invitation from the USSR Sports Committee to come to Moscow to demonstrate his electronic "brilliant child".

Handing in his baggage at the John F. Kennedy Airport, in New York, Thompson boarded a plane for Moscow only to find, having arrived at his destination, that the computer had disappeared. After a thorough search had been made not only of Moscow Airport, but also of all those where Thompson had been in transit on route, it was discovered, after a few telephone calls to America, that Bell had been contacted by the

New York Airport customs officials who, however, had considered it necessary to inform Bell's owner of the fact. The computer had been taken into operation by a now programme is a dangerous (in the US government's view) American technology to USSR and to other countries. The computer was postponed and Thompson was only handed over to the police once he had paid a \$30,000 fine.

In answer to the question whether Bell could have a military significance, Thompson replied as follows: Only a few of them from a plane and landed on someone's back — computer weighs 25 kg, weighs 25 kg.

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Leonid BREZHNEV: SOVIET 'NO' TO USE OF FORCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

As a matter of principle the Soviet Union rejects the policies pursued by some countries to prepare for nuclear war and to attain nuclear superiority. And it rejects outright the use of force in international affairs. Such policies are the main source of mounting tension in the world and of the growing military threat, said Leonid Brezhnev during his conversation in the Kremlin with the visiting UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Leonid Brezhnev spoke about the main foreign policy initiative of this country, noting that their overall direction which was geared to the solution of key issues of the day — the prevention of nuclear war, putting an end to the arms race, and the achievement of disarmament — was in harmony with the peaceful aims and principles laid down in the UN Charter.

On his part, J. Pérez de Cuellar praised Soviet foreign policy as being invariably aimed at strengthening peace and mutual understanding between nations. He noted the exceptional importance of the understanding of the situation which was geared to the solution of key issues of the day — the prevention of nuclear war, putting an end to the arms race, and the achievement of disarmament — was in harmony with the peaceful aims and principles laid down in the UN Charter.

Counter-revolutionaries detained in Poland

Warsaw. PAP-TASS. The judicial authorities here have begun their investigation into the cases of people detained following the provocative actions on August 31. This represents a serious warning to the organizers of these disturbances that the authorities will not tolerate violations of law. In the course of investigation into the anti-state activities of the leaders of the KOR counter-revolutionary organization, the following people have been arrested: Kurov, Michnik, Litynski and Wujec. They have been accused of planning for the violent overthrow of the government system in Poland.

PARTY CONGRESS ORIENTATES CHINA

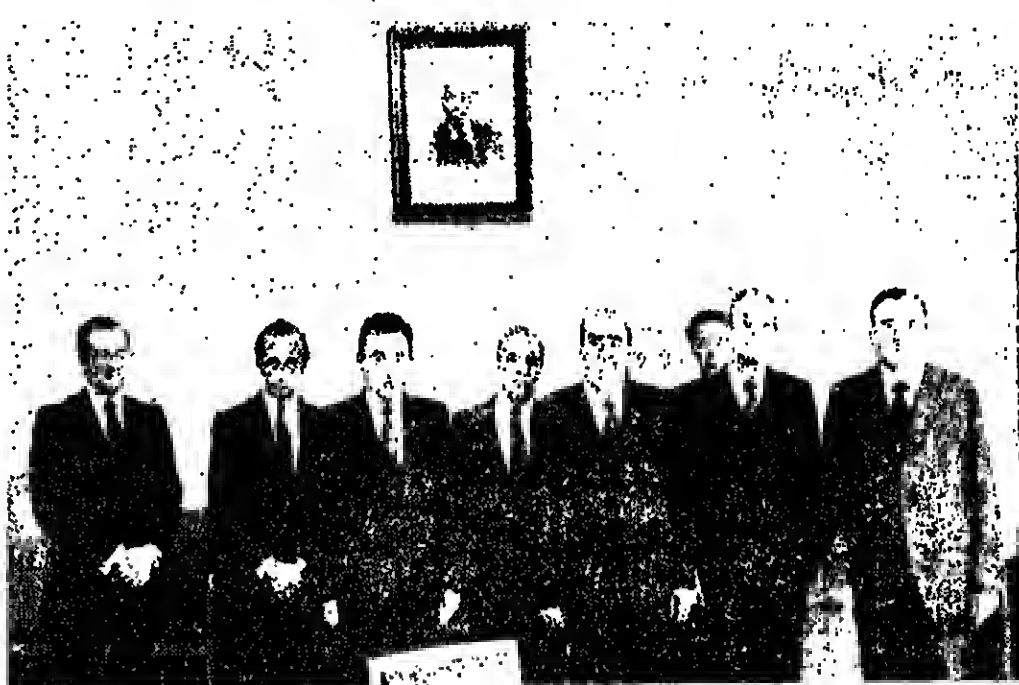
Peking. New China-TASS. Opening the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Deputy Chairman of the Party Central Committee Deng Xiaoping said there were three main tasks facing the Chinese people of socialist modernization, a fight to unify the Motherland with Taiwan and the combat against hegemony and for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

Making a report on behalf of the Central Committee, the Committee Chairman Hu Yaobang described the recent years as a "turning point" for the Chinese Communist Party. He attacked the "turning point" with the defeat of the Jiang Qing "counter-revolutionary group" in October 1976, and with the Committee's Third Plenary Meeting which in December 1978 adopted Deng Xiaoping's line in foreign and domestic policies.

His report says that the Central Committee "has analyzed and criticized left-wing mistakes which were made over many years", as well as "the mistakes made by Chairman Mao Zedong in the last years of his life". It has also restored "Mao Zedong's 'Mass Line' and defined 'Mao's place in history'."

Speaking about the draft of the Party's revised Constitution submitted to the 12th Congress, Hu Yaobang said that it introduces many radical changes and omits left-wing mistakes.

At the press conference, J. Pérez de Cuellar stressed the need to work for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East, through collective efforts by all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the invariable Soviet Union's support for the UN efforts to ensure international security and development of cooperation between states in keeping with the UN Charter.



Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Pérez de Cuellar at the Kremlin.

Outing for diplomats on the Moskva River

The Diplomatic Corps Service Bureau in Moscow arranged a one-day river cruise along the Moskva Canal for heads of diplomatic missions and their families.

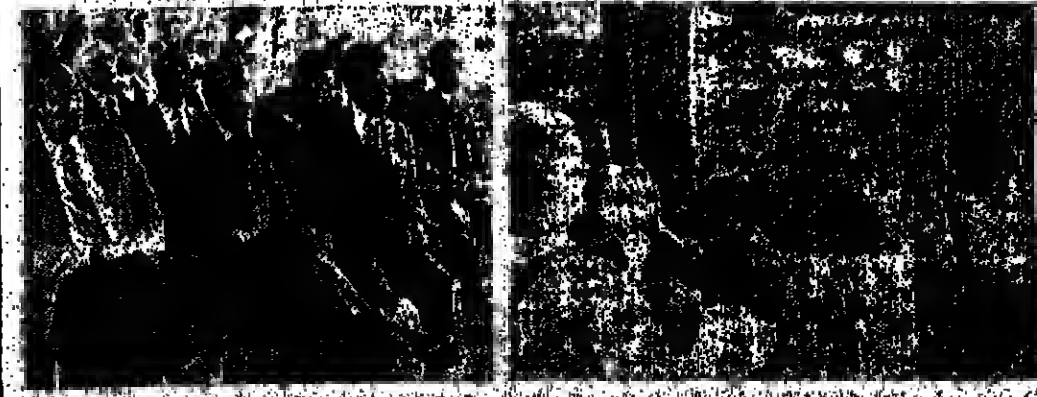
The press conference held for the guests on board the "Sovetskaya Krasnitsa" was addressed by Leonid Bagrov, Minister of the RSFSR River Fleet.

Representatives of about 80 countries went on the trip and this is what two of them thought of it.

David W. Evans, Australian Ambassador: We are happy to have this opportunity to learn about various aspects of the expansion of the river fleet in your country, taking as an example the Russian Federation's experience in this field. The music and the folk dances we saw from aboard our ship were very enjoyable. I am here with my wife and son. My son, a schoolboy, is on holiday in Moscow. He seems to be very pleased with the journey. Just look at him singing and dancing with everybody.

Donna Hartman, wife of the American Ambassador: The trip arranged for us by the Diplomatic Corps Service Bureau is always exciting, and today is no exception. I love Russian music, and, therefore, the folk songs ensemble was a pleasant surprise. I never thought that my husband would be posted to the Soviet Union, otherwise I would have learnt Russian a long time ago. The Russian people have a rich and interesting culture — as for Russian songs, they are unique, I so wish I could understand the words.

Natalya DAVYDOVA



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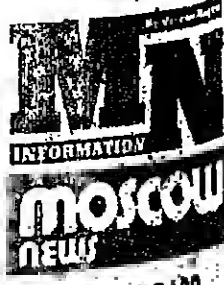
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MN INFORMATION

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Round the Soviet Union

● AN ETHNOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION WHICH RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE PROTECTED ISLAND OF KIZHI, FROM A TWO-WEEK JOURNEY TO THE PUDOZHSKY DISTRICT OF KARELIA, DISCOVERED MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST WHICH WILL SOON DELIGHT THE EYES OF VISITORS TO THE KIZHI MUSEUM. Here, in remote, densely wooded areas, where the borders of the autonomous republic and those of the Aikhen-gelsk and Vologda regions meet, the museum curators found at most fifty masterpieces of folk art, mainly paintings on wood and for the first time — designs on linen cloth. All these precious items are to be included in an exhibition devoted to the ancient crafts of the northern peoples, which it is intended to open to coincide with the beginning of the tourist season in Karelia, in the spring of next year.

● A NEW EXCAVATOR INTENDED FOR WORK IN NON-BLACK EARTH ZONES, IS NOW BEING MANUFACTURED IN SERIES BY THE ESTONIAN TALLERIES ASSOCIATION. The excavator's outstanding feature is its high mobility in conditions of rocky soil. The association is the main supplier of excavators to mollorators working in Non-Black Earth Zone.

● THE ZANOEZURSKY COPPER-MOLYBDEUM PLANT IN ARMENIA HAS FOUND A WAY OF INCREASING THE EXTRACTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS FROM ORE. By introducing a new method of crushing the raw material, a liner concentrate was obtained and the number of operations required cut down.

● A MEMORIAL ROOM, DEVOTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT RUSSIAN POET, ADDITION MAIKOV, WAS OPENED ON SEPTEMBER 4 — THE POET'S BIRTHDAY — IN THE TOWN OF SOLNECHNO-GORSK, NEAR MOSCOW. The room contains material illustrating the life and work of Maikov as well as portraits of his contemporaries.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OIL FROM WESTERN SIBERIA

The scope for building gas and oil pipelines for the country's requirements and for the intensification of the entire national economic complex has not diminished but has grown rather, simultaneously with the work on the intercontinental Urenqot-Pomary-Ushgorod gas pipeline which will later stretch to European countries, writes IZVESTIA.

Now under construction is a major Siberia-Control Aish oil pipeline. Soon its new section — Pavlodar-Chimkent string — will be put into operation in Kazakhstan. This will become a notable event in the economic life of the region, the paper goes on to write. The oil pipeline will reduce the load on Kazakhstan's railways, will give a green signal to food supplies from the South to Siberia, the Urals and the Central districts and from there to the South, South Kazakhstan and Central Asia will receive oil from Western Siberia through the pipelines in Chimkent where, after commissioning the oil refinery now under construction, the production of petrol will begin.

Now that crude oil can be supplied much faster the Farphano oil refinery in Uzbekistan will again be able to operate at full capacity.

Siberian oil will also become more accessible to the Chardzhou refinery in Turkmenia.

AIR-OPERATED PIPELINE: THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORT

The use of pipelines to carry solid materials is discussed in the magazine ZNANIYE-SILA. The author in particular draws attention to the utilization of compressed air in pipelines instead of water. This he writes is the most likely method of transportation to be used in the future.

Line 2, the world's first pneumatic-conveyor line, to carry broken stone over a distance of roughly two kilometres, has been assembled in Georgia. Now the

construction in the republic is the world's biggest double-pipe pneumatic system, Line-2, which will stretch over more than 40 kilometres.

Such transportation systems are in operation near Gorky and in the Tula Region. The unique project of a two-spring pneumatic pipeline has been designed for the Urals, to link Sverdlovsk with the mines in the city of Asbest.

Air-operated pipelines can carry various cargoes from building materials to agricultural products, and of course can also be used to remove domestic and industrial waste.

Of particular interest is the fact that these pneumatic transport systems are capable of carrying farm products, writes the magazine. The introduction of such systems will be extremely advantageous if we consider that up to 1,000 million tonnes of silo, 210 million tonnes of grain, 200 million tonnes of sugar beet and 70 million tonnes of mineral fertilizers are transported around our country every year.

The author writes the magazine in conclusion, will mark the beginning for the introduction, on a mass scale, of new types of air-slog transport.

ROBOT COMMUNICATION

Today, particularly in industry and in expeditions to distant parts, it has become advisable to use robots in groups, says PRAVDA newspaper, writing about the development of robot technology in our country. Thus, the unexpected problem of the interrelationships between robots has arisen. What is the best form for this communication to take and on what should it be based? Proprietary research has shown, notes the newspaper, that there is only one way of solving this problem: we have to fulfill moral-ethical categories into these iron men-of-iron, a feeling for collective and mutual help, sympathy, the ability to submit to a leader.

To help their machines "think" in this way, specialists in robot technology have had to turn to psychology, the arts and in particular to folklore. And, as

GREAT POTENTIAL OF SMALL RIVERS

As part of a long-term programme, minor rivers in the drought-plagued steppe area in the south-east of the Ukraine are to carry more water. One of these rivers — the Mokrya Vah — has had its bed cleaned up. This has increased twofold the amount of water it carries and facilitated the irrigation of another 500 hectares of land under cultivation.

The steppe area has 24 small rivers and streams. Since almost all of them dry up in summer, everyone of them is being strictly monitored. Apart from cleaning up the riverbeds, water-protecting forests are being planted and meadows and grazing grounds cultivated. The silt from the riverbeds is used as fertilizers.

More than 120 ponds and other reservoirs have been built on these rivers which are being heavily protected. The steady accumulation of the precious water has helped cover 100 thousand hectares of previously arid land into zones now producing guaranteed yield.

JUST LIKE ON A CONVEYER

The new building put into operation at the Kirov plant in Kharkov will considerably speed up the manufacture of turbines for power stations. The plant has completed assembling the first batch of large-size units by a unit-million-kilowatt turbines meant for the atomic power station being built in the Zaporozhye Region (Ukraine).

In a building covering an area of about 70,000 square metres, process lines have been joined together, the welding, unloading, assembly and other operations. Now the units and parts move from one operation to another, as if on a conveyor belt. The technological equipment developed by scientists from Moscow, Leningrad and Novosibirsk machines bulky blanks with high accuracy. There is no longer any need to move them several times as processing control and feed into with dozens of instruments built all the operations on the one spot.

Places to visit

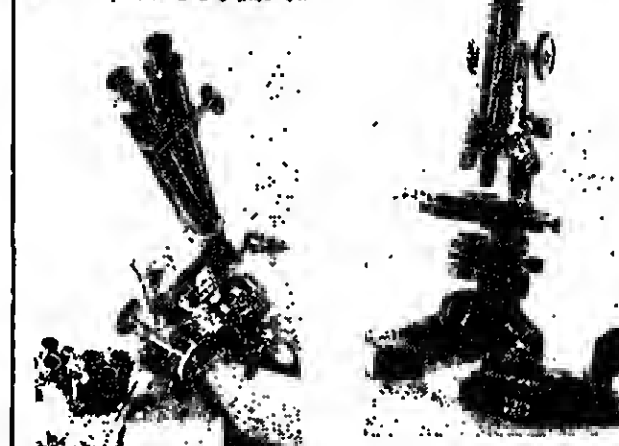


Exhibition of ancient microscopes

One of the world's most comprehensive collections of microscopes is to be found at Moscow's Polytechnical Museum. It originally came into the museum's possession in 1908 from the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology, Biology and Soil, a member of the Moscow's staff, collected about 1,500 optical instruments and equipment as well as microscopic preparations.

The Polytechnic's prize possession is the "Anatomical Study" of J. N. Usherkin, a German microscopist and anatomy expert of the first half of the 18th century. There are also other

Russian microscopes in the collection — among them one made in 1843 by Ivan Poreverov, professor of the Petersburg Academy of Medical Surgery — as well as one of the oldest microscopes ever made. Though the exact date of the making of the instrument is unknown as to the name of its creator, it is thought, in view of the material (hard southern wood) from which it is fashioned and of the way it is made, that it probably dates to the 17th century.



German physicist Fraunhofer's microscope dating back to the end of the 18th century.

Microscope produced by the firm of Carl Zeiss Jena VEB of the German Democratic Republic.

Photos by Georgi Strelnikov

Science and technology

CONCRETE BECOMES FIRE-RESISTANT

Polymer-silicon concrete invented by scientists in this country is now being used to protect hot zones in furnaces. This type of concrete will serve as long as its conventional prototype. A powerful plant for the production of this new type of concrete has already been commissioned in the city of Leningrad in Kazakhstan. Conventional concrete is vulnerable to high temperatures and to the action of acids, which has hindered its application in non-ferrous smelters. The scientists have found suitable cheap additions which have imparted polymer-silicon concrete qualities vital for metal-smelting.

COMPUTER

RECOMMENDATIONS

To get information about any deposit of metals on the Kola Peninsula specialists don't have to go through the many-volume reports of prospectors. The reply is instantly supplied by the automatic system Kadast, the development of which was completed by scientists at the Geological Institute of Mining. Kadast is a kind of register of mineral deposits in our country, said its scientific supervisor, Yu. Arsky, D. Sc. Geology and Mineralogy, commenting on the experiment.

They include information about the quantity and quality of the mineral, possible mining technology and hydrogeological conditions of development, and also a full geological and economic assessment of deposits.

We made an inventory of deposits and compiled a file on each of them. We studied both the functioning underground treasure-troves as well as those constituting the reserve material base of those still in the development stage. All this is fed into the memory of the computer. Analyzing the information the Kadast computer system recommends the economically most profitable areas where further prospecting works should be carried out and which deposits have to be regarded urgent for commercial development.

SECOND SOVIET-INDIAN SYMPOSIUM ON FERROUS METALLURGY

The second Soviet-Indian symposium on ferrous metallurgy will mark a new stage in mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of metallurgical production. The symposium opened in Dnepropetrovsk, a large industrial centre in the Ukraine.

The development of creative contacts between Soviet and Indian scientists — from initial consultations to high-level meetings — has always been and continues to be of mutual interest. Pyotr Dolzhenkov, Director of the Donetsk Ferrous Metallurgy Research Institute, told a TASS correspondent. The previous symposium was held in India. It resulted in the creation of a ferrous metallurgy research centre in the city of Ranchi.

Scientists and specialists of the two countries will exchange experiences from the development of the introduction of new alloying technologies, and will familiarize themselves with work in this field at the metallurgical mills of Donetsk and Zhdanov — the USSR's leading ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

FOLLOWING THE TRACES OF KAMCHATKA POMPEII

The excavation of ancient ruins which inhabited the Kamchatka Peninsula about 2,000 years ago was discovered by volcanologists. Investigating the future construction site of a geothermal power station near the Mutnovskiy and Tikhovskiy volcanoes, they came across traces of the Kamchatka Pompeii among thick rocks.

The links in this archaeological chain include arrowheads, spearheads, tools, glass, earthenware, and other objects which were obviously used to face climatic upheavals, and a number of other articles. Judging by their number the excavation was a big one.

According to scientists, the layers of ash on the site of the excavation are about 20 cm thick. There is reason to believe that the people who lived there abandoned this place suddenly. It turned out that their apprehensions were not in vain. The later sedimentations show that mighty volcanic eruptions took place there, accompanied by strong earthquakes.

Uku has over a 1,000 different goods on offer to its customers. In the photo a selection of goods from Uku.

Wide demand for Estonian folk art

The items produced by Uku, the Estonian association of folk art workers, enjoy wide popularity both in Estonia and elsewhere. Each object is handmade, reflecting the creative individuality of the craftsman responsible and possessing rare value in terms of its uniqueness.

The aim of the Uku craftsmen is to preserve, continue and develop the traditions of Estonian folk art, and the image of

items produced by the association expands with each year. The following are just some of the goods available from Uku: knitted woolen cardigans, mittens, jumpers; leather, cloth and metal ornaments, household utensils and souvenirs.

Uku has over a 1,000 different goods on offer to its customers. In the photo a selection of goods from Uku.



'SPACE' GIFTS

Children in Suhi, GDR, have founded an astronomical observatory. The Tolkovsky State Museum of Space and the History of its Exploration, which is in the USSR has sent a parcel of gifts for this observatory.

The Tolkovsky Museum is located in Kaluga where they receive letters from the world requesting information about the life and work of the great pioneer of space exploration and probe.

The attention and respect which our people feel for

Tolkovsky is tremendous," a group of library workers in Sri Lanka writes. "He is the most respected Russian and Soviet scientist in our country." Experts in Kaluga have replied by sending a box of the great scientist and some books and photos.

Identical parcels have been sent to the museum of astronomy and space in New Zealand, to the technical museums in Calcutta and Dresden, to the Mongolian People's Republic and other countries.

ALL IN THE FAMILY

When rural teacher Yakovlev Akhlayev retired on pension his name remained on the list of secondary school teachers for the Georgian village of Sadzhi. Yakovlev's place was taken by his daughter, Nadezhda, a graduate from the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute, who is the 21st member of her family to have chosen the career of teacher. Sixty years ago the founder of

the dynasty, Georgi Akhlayev, was the only elementary school teacher in his village. His children and grandchildren, following in his footsteps devoted their life to the enlightenment of the people.

This year 1,400 young teachers have come to work in the schools of Georgia, and quite a few of them are from teaching families.

VIEWPOINT

Migration between city and countryside: prospects for the future

It is expected that the growth of labour resources in the USSR will fall back sharply in the eighties. Such a demographic forecast raises a number of complicated problems for the country's economy, its agrarian sector in particular. Well-known Soviet demographer Viktor P. LEVITSKIY shares some of his ideas about the ways of solving at least one of these problems — migration among the population.

Those who migrate from villages into towns are mainly young people. In fact, three-fifths of migrants are clearly youthful: first — at the age of 15-16. After finishing eight classes of a general educational school teenagers go to the city to enrol in vocational and specialized secondary schools. The second flow — after finishing the ten-year school, i.e., of the age at 17-18. Secondary school-leavers become students, attend all kinds of courses, begin to work at plants and factories, enterprises and institutions. The third flow, at the age of 21-22, i.e., after serving in the army, which is obligatory in the USSR for young people.

There are twice the number of people leaving the villages to live in the towns than there are leaving the cities for the villages. Of those in the latter category specialists of the national economy — engineers, agronomists, animal experts, teachers, doctors and so on, who were trained at urban educational establishments, constitute a substantial number. These are, to a considerable degree, rural young people who went to cities after leaving rural secondary school.

This migration of the youth is inevitable and, on the whole, a positive phenomenon. But the problem lies in something else: the flow of rural youth to cities is distributed very unevenly in different districts of the country. In some districts young people are "not so mobile". In others their mobility is too high. In the latter case it happens frequently that people leave places which are short of manpower and then the villages lose not surplus workers but those whom it needs.

Such a situation usually arises in the places where industry has developed, particularly rapidly, where the number of towns has increased attracting the rural population. The resettlement to almost inaccessible rural areas of citizens from among recent rural dwellers will help abate the existing demographic uneven distribution. I think these people have not had enough time to adapt themselves to urban conditions, and would readily return to their native lands if, naturally, given some material incentive. Therefore, the recently adopted Food Programme, the fulfilment of which will speed up the development of agriculture, envisages important economic and social measures to improve the whole complex of living conditions in the countryside.

For example, a bonus for those families in which a young person has not returned to the village to solve it. The bonus should be calculated on the basis of the number of children who have remained in the village. It should be paid in the form of a cash bonus or in the form of a material incentive.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

YURI KUKLACHEV

Everyone knows Yuri Kuklachyev, and not only in our country. A leading circus entertainer, he has been acclaimed in Cuba, Japan, the USA and Romania.

It seems that yesterday the Kuklachyevs were trying to enroll at the Moscow Circus school; he made several attempts—all unsuccessful. But he was adamant in his decision to become a clown. So, he joined an amateur group. Having won a local circus contest, he was granted the honour of performing at the Circus on Tsvetnoi Boulevard, and after that he was invited to join the school.

His helpers were... ordinary cats which, having made firm friends with the young clown, became his faithful partners. "Each clown must have his distinguishing feature," says Kuklachyev. "Everything depends on his imagination and capabilities. For example, my little partners rendered me a good service."

Kuklachyev has become so famous as a trainer of cats that whenever he performs he is invariably approached by people who ask his advice or who have simply brought along their pets to the circus to be kept in the hands of making actors out of them. Yuri, however, considers that he is not a trainer, but a clown who has managed to teach cats many tricks. "I succeed in this," he explains, "first of all because I understand that it is useless to force a cat to do anything. They are not like anything else. One can get on good terms with them by patiently studying their habits and inclinations and then, having discovered their particular talent, one can find an occupation to suit them. In this way the cat entertainer will take as interest in the role and perform it willingly."

Yuri Kuklachyev is a man of many talents. The Iskustvo (Art) Publishers has brought out his book, to which he shares the secrets of his profession, while his first attempt at straight literature—"My Friends—the Cats"—aimed at little boys, has been published by the Detkaya Literatura (Children's Literature) publishing house. He graduated from the theatre department of the



State Lunacharsky Institute of Dramatic Art. He likes experimenting in the arena and recently prepared a new number—"Puss City." "This is the first time that laser engineering has been used in the circus. It works wonders," Kuklachyev says.

Photo by Georgi Khoshch

EXCITING PLANS FOR CHALIAPIN MUSEUM

There are exciting plans for the Chaliapin Museum in Leningrad, housed in the flat in Gratiol Street, where the great singer used to live.

It is now proposed to expand the museum's existing Russian opera section (an extension of the Theatre Museum) to include all five floors of the building in addition to a two-floor wing. The permanent exhibition will cover the whole history of Russian music from its beginning

right up to our day. There will be memorial rooms devoted to the great figures of Russian music—for instance, to Glinka, Rubinstein and Glazunov. A series of unique documents will illustrate the history of the various musical genres—the symphony, opera, ballet and romances—while one of the floors will be entirely devoted to illustrating two centuries of recording techniques—from the phonograph to quadraphonic equipment.

SHOOTING ENDS OF AVICENNA FILM

Elyor Iahmukhammadov, the Uzbek film director, has finished shooting his film about Avicenna, whose 1,000th anniversary is being celebrated all over the world at UNESCO's request.

Gaiden Lenkhoboyev, a research worker at the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and well known in the Soviet Union as a specialist in the curative properties of herbal medicine and diagnostics, plays the role of a Tibetan doctor in the film. The choice of Lenkhoboyev for this part acts as a reminder of an additional facet of Avicenna's wide range

of activities—his interest in the resuscitative powers of folk medicine. The temporary name given to the film, which was shot in the Central Asian towns of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Isfahan, as well as to Buryatia, is "The Youth of a Genius".

The part of Avicenna is played by three actors. In the photo: a still from the film—Purket Fayzov (right), a Tashkent schoolboy, as the young Avicenna; and Dzhamal Davlatov as Yusuf, a healer from the Syrian town of Aleppo.



FACTS and EVENTS

Books. The first volume of the Lovian Soviet Encyclopedia, the most comprehensive publication of its kind ever to have been undertaken in the republic, has just been published. The ten-volume encyclopedia will include articles on all the countries in the world as well as great cultural figures and on achievements in culture in general. One of the volumes will be entirely devoted to Latvia.

Theatres. The 45th season of the Aini Oporo and Ballet Theatre has opened in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan, with the national ballet "Leili and Modzhdeh" by S. Bolosayev. This work has been a permanent feature of the company's repertoire for the past thirty-five years. In the near future the Aini Theatre will be mounting a new production of A. Khomutov's "An Optimistic Tragedy".

A MUCH-TRAVELLED PAINTING

A newly restored copy of Titian's painting "Venus Before the Looking-Glass" by an unknown artist during the great man's lifetime, is now on view at the Daghestan Museum of Fine Arts (Daghestan is an autonomous republic in Northern Caucasus). This painting is a renowned work. For many years it was housed at the Gallery of the Venetian Academy of Fine Arts and it was here that the red wax seal on the inner frame fell off, and the first restoration work on it was carried out. In the meantime, the painting had been in the hands of the Daghestan Museum of Fine Arts, and it was here that it was restored. The painting is now on display in the Daghestan Museum of Fine Arts.

SEASHELL PICTURES RESTORED

Pictures made of thousands of seashells of different sizes, types and shades of colour have been put on display at the Marii Palaco in Petrodvorets, a town with hundreds of fountains near Leningrad.

The shells were used by the anonymous 18th-century Dutch painter as his palette. With these unusual "colours", he made three compositions—"The Shepherd", "The Shepherdess", and "Women With a Basket of Fruit".

The pictures had suffered over the years. The cardboard bases were warped, the painted layer of the pictures had de-

teriorated, and hundreds of shells had been lost. It took experienced restorers several years to restore the pictures to their original appearance.

They have carried out a delicate operation, never before tried in any of the world's studios.

The peck-marked surface has been restored with the sawn out of mother-of-pearl which was also used to form the lost sections in the pictures. In combination with the painting, the multicoloured sea shells on card produce a magnificent impression.

UNDER THE BATON OF NIYAZI

A whole range of Soviet multinational music is presented in a programme prepared by the Azerbaijan Symphonic Orchestra conducted by Niyazi.

Niyazi now runs one of the oldest symphonic orchestras in this country, which boasts of having performed many Azerbaijani musical pieces for the first time. The orchestra's foreign tours have also been a success.

Niyazi is renowned for his talented composer. His works include the opera "Khosrov Shirin" and a number of symphonic pieces and songs. He is a Nehru Prize winner for his work "Chidre", based on a story by Rabindranath Tagore. Niyazi is now busy with his latest, "Ashi and Keri", incorporating a great deal of folk music and promoting friendship among nations.



A scene from "The Legend of the Girl Chum Kiyon". The actress Tolyaev Tsey (foreground) plays the part of Chum Kiyon.

Photo by Mikhail Strakov

50th ANNIVERSARY FOR SOVIET KOREAN THEATRE FROM KAZAKHSTAN

The Republican Korean Ensemble from Alma-Ata against Moscow tour with "The Legend of the Girl Chum Kiyon". The company which is celebrating its 50th anniversary in Kazakhstan has been based in Kazakhstan for the past forty-five years.

"We have included in our programme the best of Korean folk music," says the director of the ensemble, "For instance, 'South of the Parallel' is a play by the Korean playwright, Chum Kiyon, and 'A Live Buddha' is a play by the Korean playwright, Chum Kiyon. The ensemble also includes a number of Korean folk songs and dances, which for many years have been attached to our tour will acquaint Moscow with Korean folk music."

WHAT'S ON!

September 11-13

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses. 12 (eve) — A concert. 13 — A variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 11 — Mussorgsky, "The Night of the 12th" (ballet). 12 (mat) — One-act ballets: Stravinsky, "Petrouchka"; "The Firebird".

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 11 (mat) — Concert by the Bolshoi soloists. 12 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 13 (mat) — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Slaviansky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 11 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 12 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Zhivago" (ballet). 13 (eve) — Gershwin, "Foggy and Bass" (opera). 14 — One-act ballets: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; McLaughlin, "Boomerang".

Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.). 11 — (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 12 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 13 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 14 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 15 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 16 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 17 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 18 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 19 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 20 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 21 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 22 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 23 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 24 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 25 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 26 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 27 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 28 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 29 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 30 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 31 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 1 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 2 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 3 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 4 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 5 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 6 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 7 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 8 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 9 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 10 (mat) — "Idylls" (11 acts). 11 (mat) 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PLANS DOOMED TO FAILURE

New York. The attempts of the Reagan administration to prevent the construction of the gas pipelines from Siberia to Western Europe have been described as insane and doomed to failure by a prominent American political leader George Ball, former Undersecretary of State, in an article in "The New York Times Magazine" he writes that these attempts carry the stamp of duplicity, self-deception and surprising ignorance of the ex-

perience of recent history. According to the American diplomat, the actions by the American administration provide a splendid example of how the United States should not conduct its foreign policy.

Mr Ball believes that Washington is playing a game which will end in inevitable defeat. If we do not want this stupidity to turn into a disaster, he concludes, the administration should immediately alter its present policies.

30 INDIANS IN ISRAELI JAILS

Bairat. Trampling the standards of international law underfoot, Israeli soldiers have put behind barred wire 30 Indian citizens who were working in Lebanese cities attacked by Is-

rael. Despite numerous demands by the Indian Embassy in Lebanon and the International Red Cross, the invaders refuse to treat the prisoners or to indicate their whereabouts.

AMERICA AND ISRAEL OPPOSE FES SUMMIT PROPOSALS

Washington. In an American television interview, the US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has essentially decided the place for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East proposed by the Arab summit to Fes, instead, he insisted on the adoption of Reagan's proposals which ignore the rights of the Palestinian Arabs, provide for

further aggravation in relations between nations, and aim at consolidating the American-Israeli domination of the region.

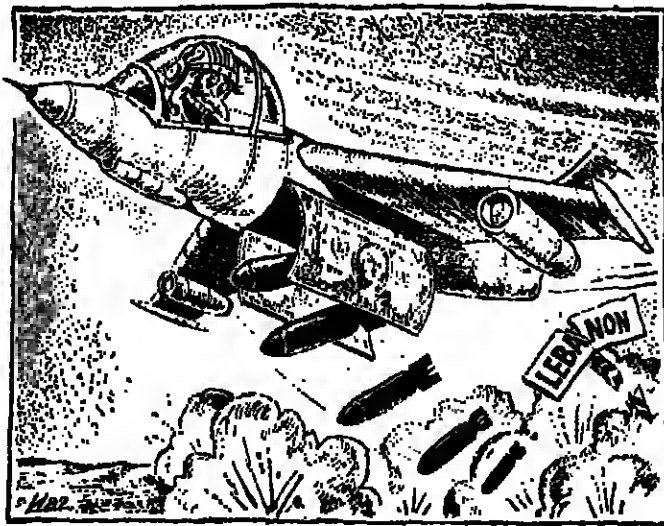
The proposals put forward by the Arab leaders have also been rejected by the Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs, Y. Shamir. In an interview on Israeli television, he alleged that the proposals contained nothing new.

SCIENTISTS OPPOSE EURO-MISSILES

Dortmund. The FRG government has been asked to support Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to convene an authoritative international committee of prominent scientists from different countries to substantiate the vital need for preventing a nuclear holocaust. This first became apparent in a statement by West German scientists, "Against Sillog New Nuclear Missiles in Europe". The collection of signatures under this document was launched during the congress,

"Scientists in the Struggle for Peace" held in the Dortmund University building. It was attended by more than 500 scientists representing different scientific fields in West Germany.

The delegates have made an urgent appeal to the West German government to no longer support NATO's plans to ally American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to West Germany and some other West European countries.



The single-purpose dollar.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

FRESH VICTORIES FOR REBELS IN EL SALVADOR

San Salvador. Patriotic forces in El Salvador have carried out a number of successful military operations in different parts of the country. Troops of the Frente Unido Martí Nacional Libertario have blown up an important strategic railway bridge across the Diente de Oro River, in the Department of Usulután, cutting communications between South-East Salvador and Guatemala.

Radio Venceremos has distributed a statement issued by the

front on the results of its military operations. In August, it is stated that during that month, the enemy lost 235 people killed or wounded, and that 38 enemy soldiers were taken prisoner. The rebels have blown up two microwave radio stations, and have liberated several towns and villages, which they still hold.

243 captured servicemen of the pro-American regime have been handed over into the custody of the International Red Cross.

Armand Hammer calls for U.S.-Soviet summit

Los Angeles. I am sure that both the Soviet leaders and all the Soviet people want peace, stability and prosperity, said Armand Hammer, a prominent American industrialist, President and Chairman of the Board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation. He was addressing a conference on the future of US-Soviet relations sponsored by the US State Department and the Los

Angeles Council on International Relations and attended by spokesmen for the US administration as well as delegates representing the public from South California, scientific centres, the business community and the press.

A. Hammer pointed to the urgent need for a US-Soviet summit to resolve existing problems.

CONGRESSMEN OVERRULE REAGAN'S VETO

Washington. The House of Representatives in the American Congress has overruled the veto imposed by President Reagan on the bill for additional budget appropriations for the 1982 fiscal year.

Local observers note that the president imposed his veto to express his displeasure with the bill providing for additional allocations for social needs thereby reducing the Pentagon budget by 2,000 million dollars.

The American newspapers point out that not only Democrats, but also the ruling Republicans voted against the veto. This is the first time during the Reagan presidency that one of the Houses in the Congress overruled the presidential veto in a bill concerning budgetary matters.

The voting in the House of Representatives, says "The New York Times" reflects the growing resistance in Congress to Reagan's policy of sharp increases in military expenditure. Most legislators prefer the money intended for military purposes to be directed instead to social programmes inside the country.

WASHINGTON CO-AUTHORED AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

Beirut. The American administration is making every attempt to mislead world public opinion when it alleges that it is playing the peace-making role in the Middle East. Everyone knows, however, that the United States bears direct responsibility for the barbaric Zionist aggression in Lebanon and for the murder of scores of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians. This is the message contained in a letter to the American President which has been delivered to the American Embassy in Beirut, by the Lebanese People's Organization in Support of the Palestinian Revolution.

The letter, co-authored by the chairman of the organization, the late actions in Lebanon, the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan, ignores the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to a state of their own, and the role of the Middle East problem.

INDIA FOR DEMILITARIZATION OF INDIAN OCEAN

New Delhi. President Zail Singh of India has called for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. India, he said, is in favour of a reduction in the military presence in the Indian Ocean area and of the elimination of military bases.

Speaking at a ceremony for the presentation of the book "The Republic of India and the Horn of Africa" by the President of India, he said that the United States has been the main force behind the military presence in the Horn of Africa, and in other parts of the Dark Continent and Latin America.

We all know that Washington, he said, particularly hopes on the use of the neutron bomb, in "local wars". These wars are expected to be waged in and around the developing countries. The bomb, however, still remains untested in combat conditions like some other new types of weapons designed in the States. The nuclear menace in the Pentagon are awaiting their hour to strike.



Britain's progressive public opinion is actively fighting against the racist prejudice and discrimination, which have deep roots in English society. All over the country demonstrations and meetings are taking place to protest against the Tory government's policy towards racial minorities and immigrants from the Commonwealth countries.

In the photo: British immigrants demonstrate in front of the Home Office in London against the Tory's "immigration policy". Photo TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

The National Council for a Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples has announced its support for the struggle of the Chilean people against Pinochet's American-backed fascist regime.

Edward Parell, Deputy Minister of Health, has announced that the Zimbabwean government plans to set up a birth service catering for the needs of the republic's population by the year 2000.

The population of Luxembourg, 264,606 as of 31.12.1981, a 7.2 per cent increase over 1970, according to population census figures released by the EEC statistical body. The population of the country's capital, the city of Luxembourg, amounts to 78,924, while the biggest industrial centre Esch has 114,474 inhabitants.

PEOPLE

Linda Pearson, 26, has become Zimbabwe's first woman pilot by flying a scheduled flight to the Harare-Gaborone route. The passengers did not even much impudence to get in the pilot's uniform appearing in the cabin, taking her for a pilotess. It was only when she sat down in the pilot's seat, that some of the passengers exchanged glances, the landing Linda told correspondents that she quickly switched on the engines and took off before anyone protested.

Linda was trained by her father, who is also a pilot. After her graduation from the Harare-Gaborone route, Linda Pearson returned to Harare. In Harare, she completed her pilot's training at the capital's airport and soon became one of the young republic's professional pilots.

According to "The Washington Post" the former US State Secretary Alexander Haig has been appointed Chairman of a special advising committee on United Technologies, one of America's major military and industrial concerns. A spokesman for United Technologies has said that the committee will analyze foreign and domestic issues which may influence the company's operations. Before becoming Secretary of State, Haig was President of United Technologies. His present appointment is regarded by local observers as a clear confirmation of close links between the administration and the American military and industrial complex.

FIRST JAPANESE HELICOPTER

The Japanese company Kawasaki Jukogyo has begun flight trials on the first Japanese helicopter WK-117, which was built with the technical assistance of the West German firm Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB).

SACK IN A BOX

Transportation of substances like milk, acid, fruit juice, wine and other liquids, as well as chemicals and detergents, can sometimes be a problem, especially if great quantities are involved. The Japanese firm of Fujimori has come up with a solution—a universal container which is aptly called "sack in a box". Essentially, it consists of a cube made of poly-

a short length of pipe or tap to allow for emptying the container in certain quantities.

MOTORBIKE

ON FOUR WHEELS

The Japanese firm of Suzuki has come out with a new type of motorbike which is designed for rough countryside roads. It has four wheels, four gears and a powerful engine. According to "The Japan Times", it weighs 120 kilograms.

ROBOT-SCARECROW

Technical progress has even been applied to the seemingly remote problem of scaring birds from fields. The scarecrow developed by British inventors looks just like a robot: the steel model is not only capable of producing a noisy cry and emitting a bright light at night but also of "trembling" independently in the field.

STRONGER THAN STEEL

AKZO, the Dutch chemical company, has started construction of a factory to produce aramide, a new synthetic fibre with remarkable qualities. It is five times as strong as steel cable of the same weight, has a high degree of resistance to the action of most chemicals and is practically corrosion-free. The new material has aroused much interest among specialists in space exploration.

OF INTEREST

THE 'SQUADRON' OF HAWKS

An unusual method of preventing air accidents caused by birds has been in use for more than two years at the French testing centre (base d'essais) of Bourges-du-Rhône. Before the takeoff or landing of aircraft or "squadron" of four hawks and five falcons, flown by experts, are released into the sky. As soon as the predatory birds appear the gulls instantly leave the runway.

ANYTHING FOR BUSINESS

In an attempt to stand out from among the ranks of his fellow supermodern pilots, Günter Domag, from the FRG, decided to link the two types of Venice and Kassel (West Germany) by a strong thread—in the literal sense of the word. With this aim he set out on a 100-kilometre expedition carrying a

drum of fine synthetic string on his shoulders and with a half cheque from a well-known chemical company in his pocket. It should be noted that this is by no means Domag's first effort to throw down the gauntlet to his colleagues in the field of modern art. Two years ago he distinguished himself by drawing on 800-kilometre chalk line along the road leading from Rome to Paris. Thus the artist admits that only a select few are able to appreciate his work.

RISK IS PART OF THEIR LIVES

The names of Kent Halberg and Kurt Anderson, actors with the Circus on Water Company, are well known in Sweden. The actor number in the Circus programme for the current season is a trampoline jump in a speed boat. This very complex stunt requires that Halberg's partner has to pass under the boat.

In the photo the great moment has come: the leap from the trampoline. In speedboat is above. In the photo: Kent Halberg at the helm.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHY TEL AVIV INSISTS ON A SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL

Analysing the political aspects of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, Siniakov Kondrachov, an IZVESTIA observer, writes:

Today, Begin, Sharon and other Israeli leaders say they will withdraw from Lebanon only after the evacuation of the Syrian troops, which are in Lebanon on the mandate of the League of Arab States. In military terms, a Syrian withdrawal would put Israel in full control in Lebanon. Politically, the new Lebanese President, Bachir Gemayel, totally allies the Israelis. And as a result, they have managed to establish the so-called "security zone" which they used on a pretext for invading Lebanon, beyond the Lebanese South. Were the Syrians to go, the whole of Lebanon would become a "security zone", or, in plain words, an Israeli satellite bound and gagged by a "peaceful agreement" of the Camp David type. With Lebanon in its pocket, Israel would then move troops to the borders with Syria, thus finally increasing its ability of bringing political and military pressure to bear on the most intransigent of the neighbouring Arab states. This would also weaken Jordan which, as it is, is being pressurized into accepting Camp David-style accommodation.

IT IS NOT THE NEW NAME THAT COUNTS

This move stems from the White House's intention to switch American propaganda onto "cold war" rails, says K. Yuryov, a SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer, commenting on the bill signed by President Reagan to rename the International Communications Agency (ICA) as the United States Information Agency (USIA).

Since President Reagan's arrival at the White House, the ICA has been an object of severe criticism. The president himself, when he gave orders to spare no money on propaganda, asked the ICA budget by a hundred odd million dollars. Critics like "the red menace", "communist regimes" and others have been taken out of moth-balls and are again being circulated along with a new lubrication about "the Soviet involvement in international terrorism". Now we see another change of scenery. Set up in 1953, USIA was renamed the International Communications Agency in 1978. The overall direction of USIA-2's activities is not hard to guess in view of the demands declared by Ronald Reagan against socialism and of operation "Truth", launched at the president's personal request with the aim of discrediting Soviet foreign policy and of discrediting the peace movement.

ARMS RACE AT WHAT PRICE?

Annual military expenditure in the world has increased from 300 thousand million dollars to 600 thousand million, writes Siniakov Kondrachov in the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal. One-fifth of all industrial output is for military purposes, and more than 500 thousand scientists worldwide are engaged in military projects. At the same time, hundreds of people throughout the world go hungry, 45 million receive inadequate or no medical aid, 800 million are illiterate, and 250 million children are deprived of the opportunity of going to school.

WITH HELP FROM FRIENDS

In 1981, volume of trade between Poland and the USSR amounted to 8,100 million rubles. Compared with the previous year, this country increased its supplies to Poland by 11 per cent, thus exceeding Polish exports to the USSR by approximately 1.7 thousand million rubles, said the Polish Minister of Trade T. Nowakowski in an interview to the NEW TIMES weekly. Since 1980, Soviet exports to Poland have exceeded the volume envisaged under previously concluded agreements and contracts. This helps Poland to overcome the tensions which have arisen in the internal market and to combat acute shortages of raw and other materials. Especially important for Poland's population are the Soviet supplies of food and consumer goods.

On the subject of cooperation with the other CMEA countries, the Polish Minister emphasized that Poland has considerable industrial potential only 60-70 per cent of which is at present exploited. With help from the industrial countries, it is now planned to make a better use of the country's industrial capacity, to ensure greater employment opportunities in the economy for the population. At present, the terms under which the CMEA countries are to take part in these projects, are under discussion.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

The 'third world': a range for Pentagon tests?



In February 1952, the United States used germ weapons against civilians in North Korea. It was one of the first reported cases since World War II when large-scale tests on human beings were carried out of new types of warfare designed by the American war department.

In the middle of 1952, the efficiency of numerous sorts of American weapons was put to the test in actual combat conditions by British and Israeli soldiers on the Falkland Islands (then Malvinas) and in the Middle East. According to US Secretary of Defense G. Weinberger, Washington is currently "assessing the results of their use".

In the 30-year interval between these two occasions, many others took place, involving, in one way or another, tests of the newest implements of destruction invented in the United States, with civilians and the environment used in quite a few countries in the "third world" as testing grounds.

Korea was followed by India, China, in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The United States tested its poison gases, nuclear

and chemical agents designed to destroy vegetation. Also tested in these countries were new types of weapons such as induced torrential rains. Between 1963 and 1972, American planes sprayed special chemical agents 2,700 times over the area of its operations in the "third world". More than one-tenth of all South Vietnam was turned into desert by chemical preparations—lethal to both flora and fauna.

Helicopters, flame-throwers, and other types of military equipment and technologies, designed to fight national liberation movements in the "third world", were given practical tests by American soldiers in Indonesia, Algeria, and later in Nicaragua and other Central American countries as well as in Angola, Mozambique, Zaire, and Ethiopia.

The wide range of new destruction weapons was proved with devastating effect by the Israeli air force against the Lebanese resistance forces on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. In Beirut, tests were carried out recently of anti-phosphorus and napalm bombs.

The Pentagon evaluates the destructive capacity of the new and modernized types of weapons by means of a ratio consisting of the money spent on them and the number of casualties produced. The American industrial must be very pleased with the latest results obtained in Beirut. A thousand and a half million dollars in compensation to Israel for its expenditure on the invasion of Lebanon divided by 48 thousand people killed, and maimed, with inflation taken into account, presents a higher "efficiency factor" than many other of Tel Aviv's anti-Arab actions authorized by Washington.

Today, many types of weapons—conventional, chemical, bacterial, radiation, etc., which have been tested for efficiency on people in different parts of the world, have found their place in the arsenals of the American army, and to Washington's military doctrine. Yet, the United States stubbornly persists in its refusal to put its signature under those international agreements which ban

the development and testing of new weapons resulting in mass destruction and inflicting harmful consequences on the environment.

In other words the Americans intend to continue, as before, to look for new training fields and testing grounds. But where are these to be found? Particularly in what are required are unlimited possibilities to test weapons on "human material". "No problem," says the Pentagon which still sees ample opportunities in the "third world". There are also political considerations for so doing such as the need to maintain the existing conflict situation in southern Africa, in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. America, therefore, continues to train people in sabotage and terrorist techniques for such eventualities, making use of chemical and hand grenades, explosive devices and other special equipment manufactured on orders from the Pentagon and the CIA. To some extent the Pentagon's need for "research" also explains the hunt for any pretext for American interference where new situations might expose the use of weapons, such as in the Horn of Africa, and in other parts of the Dark Continent and Latin America.

We all know that Washington, particularly hopes on the use of the neutron bomb, in "local wars". These wars are expected to be waged in and around the developing countries. The bomb, however, still remains untested in combat conditions like some other new types of weapons designed in the States. The nuclear menace in the Pentagon are awaiting their hour to strike.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

SERGEI SHAKUROV

The film, "Mechanic Gavrilo's Beloved Woman", is full of anticipation. A bride stands waiting for her fiancé at the door of a district registration office. Guests are waiting for him having been invited to the wedding. Intrigued, the spectators await this man — the mechanic Gavrilo who is already surrounded by mystery. He tells to turn up for his wedding, he has become a legendary figure as an extraordinary woman has fallen in love with him. When so many people wait for one person, he simply cannot disappoint them. Maybe it would be much easier for the bride if the script not to show him at all, fantasy is indeed much more exciting than reality. However, they decided otherwise, because they had found an actor who, in the five minutes given to him in the film, without uttering a single word (!) not only justified all expectations but even surpassed them. He simply smiled, and unhesitatingly he grasped his character, succumbed to his charm, and left his generosity, spontaneity, tenderness, witfulness, and boyish pranks. We realized why the heroine (Lyudmila Gurchenko) had fallen in love with him.



The amazing actor, a real virtuoso who took the strange and very difficult role, was Sergei Shakurov. The beginning of his career was a string of roles in the theatre and in films. A milestone and a turn in his cinema biography was the main role (Zabellin) in "No Stranger Among Aliens, Alien Among One's People" directed by Nikita Mikhalkov. Later he met "his own" artistic director, a man of his age and similarly like-minded — Sergei Solov'yov. He played the lead role in the trilogy of "A Hundred Days After Childhood", "Life-guard", "A Direct Threat". The films were about the lives of the young generation of today with moral and cultural values of the past, about spiritual succession. Shakurov played the "minister" of these spiritual things, their "medium". In the first two parts he was a Young Pioneer leader and teacher, in the third he appeared as the pride of the 19th-century culture — the poet Pushkin. It would be wrong to say that Sergei Shakurov is always type-cast. He gave a brilliant interpretation

of an utterly different role: an angry Siberian peasant Spiridon Salomov ("Siberiade"), a hard-core, dashing, sly and at the same time trusted Sonya Sechkin, the director of one of the first elite firms in the Virgin Lands in the film "The Taste of Bread", and the gifted, dedicated and thinking artist in "Portrait of the Painter's Wife". Talented was his role as the Moscow State University Drama Theatre. His Cyrano created a sensation. Speaking with great enthusiasm about this actor, artistic director Andrei Mikhalkov-Kozachkovsky said a few years ago resolutely: "Shakurov has not even begun to reveal himself. Today there is every reason to believe that Sergei Shakurov has reached maturity. His gifts have been revealed, but, of course, not exhausted, which is very good indeed. Sergei Shakurov during the filming of Nikita Mikhalkov's "No Stranger Among Aliens, Alien Among One's People". Photo by Volery Poinikov

NEW WORKS OF DAGESTAN COMPOSER

The premiere of the opera "Mowgli", by composer Shirvan Chelavey, was a success at the State Children's Musical Theatre in Moscow. This was preceded by the following events: two years ago an international competition for the best children's opera was announced in Dresden, GDR. Among the prize winners was also the work of Chelavey, a composer from the Autonomous Republic of Dagestan in the Northern Caucasus. The sponsors of the recently held music festival in Dresden asked the theatre to perform

this play. After two premieres in Moscow Chelavey's opera "Mowgli" was shown in Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig. Now it is to be staged in one of the theatres of the GDR and several Soviet theatres. A few years ago Chelavey visited Shakespeare's home in England. "It reminded me in some way of a mountain's hut," says the composer. "Since then the thought of composing an opera on the subject of Shakespeare has never left me. So I started to work on the opera 'King Lear'."

55th season for Moscow Operetta Theatre

French composer Michel Legrand's songs and film music are well known in our country. Now the Moscow Operetta Theatre is about to equal its audiences with so operetta written by the composer based on Alexander Dumas' "The Count of Monte Cristo". Characters from Chekhov — in a show based on the writer's "Wedding With a General", and from Yevgeny Shvets — in a show based on the latter's story "The Ordinary Miracle" — will also soon be seen on the theatre's stage.

This year marks the 100th anniversary since the birth of the Hungarian composer L. Krtman. The company celebrated this anniversary last season with a production of "The Gypsy Princess" and they have another treat for lovers of Krtman's music up their sleeve. At the end of October, "The Life of an Artist" will be appearing at the theatre in which members of their own company will take part along with singers from operetta theatres in many socialist countries.



I am happy to have come to the Soviet Union and am glad that Soviet audiences now have some idea of the pop music scene in Iceland. I will never forget the warm reception I have been given here, said Ole Hallgrímsson, a pop singer from Iceland after a concert he gave in the Big Concert Hall in the Olympic Village in Moscow. From Moscow, Hallgrímsson will continue his Soviet tour in Novosibirsk, Novokuznetsk, Novotroitsk, Almaty, Yerevan and Tbilisi. Photo by Anatoly Molnar

AT THIS YEAR'S VENICE FILM FESTIVAL

25 countries, including the Soviet Union, were represented at this year's Venice Film Festival which has just ended.

The "Golden Lion", the Festival's highest award, went to the West German director, Wim Wenders for his film "The Current State of Play".

The "Golden Lion" for successful artistic and professional

cooperation was awarded to the Soviet film, "Private Life", directed by Julius Raizman. Mikhail Ulyanov plays the lead. This year's Festival also awarded three "Golden Lions" for outstanding contributions to world cinema. One of these was won by the Soviet director, Sergei Yutkevich.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. The All-Union Library of Foreign Literature has mounted an exhibition devoted to Goethe's heritage in the GDR. About 250 publications, including books by Goethe, and books about him, are on display.

Concerts. The Moscow Friendship House has arranged a concert of Mariela Travlova, a well-known Latin American singer. The concert was sponsored by the USSR-Mexico Society and the Soviet Association of Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with Latin American Countries.

Films. A festival of films made in the three Soviet republics of Armenia, Georgia and Kirghizia has been a great success in Dourbanes, in France. Almost 50 films were shown.

'THE WOMAN WHO LOOKS LIKE THE MOON'

In England today a great deal of interest is taken in Chekhov and his creative heritage. The plays of this great Russian writer are invariably included in the repertoire of practically every theatre throughout the country. The Regal television company, I. T. V., recently put on a production of "The Woman Who Looks Like the Moon". Based on the play by Ann Allan, it gives an account of both the relationship between the writer and his wife Olga Knipper, who was an outstanding actress of the

Moscow Art Theatre, and of that between the writer and his sister Maria. The play is based on the letters and diaries of Chekhov, whose role in this production is taken by the famous English actor—Michael Pennington.



SOVIET BALLET DANCERS IN SYRIA

Boira, in Syria, is playing host for the fifth time to an annual art festival. It is being held at an ancient Roman amphitheatre and is being attended by folkloric, classical and modern dancers from many countries. As usual, the Soviet Union is taking part. This time it is represented by the ballet of the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Byelorussian republic.

An exhibition of works by Mongolian artists dedicated to the Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in space has opened at the exhibition hall in Kuznetsky Most St. There are some 80 paintings, sculptures, drawings and sketches on hand on view. T. Vanchik, "Winged Dream".

WHAT'S ON!

September 14-17

THEATRES

Kremli Palace of Congresses (Kremli). 15 — A concert. 17 — Beryozka Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre (Gardlov St). 14, 16 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly". 15 — One-act ballets: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; Mahler, "La rose melancolique"; Bizet, "Shchedro". 17 — One-act ballets: Bartok, "The Wooden Prince"; "Diverses-meet". Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 16 — One-act ballets: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; McLaughlin, "Boomerang"; 17 — Strauss, "The Gypsy Baron" (operetta).

Operetta Theatre (B. Pushkinskaya St). 14 — Feltsman, "Let the Guitar Play". 16, 17 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 16 — One-act ballets: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; McLaughlin, "Boomerang"; 17 — Strauss, "The Gypsy Baron" (operetta).

Central Artists Club (14/18 Krymskaya Embankment). An exhibition of works by Tikhonov and A. Rakhimov, V. Bogoyavlina and R. Abdurashidov is to open next week. All in all there will be more than 150 exhibits, including portraits, landscapes, etc.

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BUSINESS



ROMANIA AT THE 'CHEMISTRY-82' EXHIBITION

At the second pavilion of the Krasnaya Pressiya Exhibition complex, where the stands of many of the firms taking part in the "Chemistry-82" Exhibition are to be found, Romania demonstrates its successes in the chemical industry.

In the course of 15 years the cost of chemical goods manufactured in Romania has risen 8 times. At the present time the chemical industry accounts for 15 per cent of Romania's industrial production. During the 1976-1980 five-year plan period, 370 production facilities in the chemical industry went into operation — over 65 per cent of them relying on home technology, said Ioan Gult, director of the Romanian display, during a conversation with our correspondent.

The socialist countries play a major role in trade and coop-

eration with the Romanian chemical industry. And cooperation in this field with the Soviet Union, is particularly successful. Among the items Romania exports to the USSR are: varnish and paint dyes, soda products, chlorinated products, medicines, items made of PVC and other plastics, chemical yarn and fibres, car tyres, items made of rubber, etc. In its turn, this country sells Romania phosphates, fatty synthetics, acids, ammonium chlorides, phosphor, catalysts, phosphorous acid, sulfuric carbon, tyros, etc.

Participation in the "Chemistry-82" Exhibition facilitates a useful exchange of experience and mutually beneficial contacts between specialists. As for the public at large they are introduced to present-day Romanian chemical industry.

Gennady LEONOV

MONGOLIA BENEFITS FROM COOPERATION



Production has begun at the carpet-making complex in the young Mongolian city of Erdenet. When it becomes fully operational, the combine will produce 1.3 million carpets a year. It was built with technical assistance from the USSR. In the photo: G. Chirkunov, an adjustment engineer from the Ukraine, and T. Bakhior, a filer from Erdenet.

SHIPBUILDERS' PLANS

Bulgarian shipbuilding yards affiliated to the state-owned Sudostroyeniye association build ships which are convenient to manoeuvre and which are in demand in twenty countries including the USSR, Poland, Romania, Canada, the Netherlands, Cuba and the Philippines.

In the present five-year plan period these are to be significant changes in Sudostroyeniye's

output. The G. Dimitrov shipbuilding complex in Varna plans to build container carriers for 400 containers, as well as 15,000-tonne multipurpose vessels, and others for carrying food with displacements of 6 and 29 thousand tonnes. New ships are to be launched by shipbuilders in Burgas and Ruse.

sports and genre paintings. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

league championship. USSR vs Italy. 7 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY. Leningrad Stadium. Palace of Sport. 17 — Central Army Club vs Torpedo (Gorky). 6.45 p.m.

This match starts the 37th USSR championship.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St). 15 and 17 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (every day).

SPORTS

FOOTBALL. Leningrad Stadium. 14 — UEFA Cup. Spartak (Moscow, USSR) vs Arsenal (London, England). 15 — Cups Holders' Cup. Torpedo (Moscow, USSR) vs Bayern (Munich, FRG). 7 p.m. (every day).

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St). 14 — USSR championship. First league. Lokomotiv (Moscow) vs Army Club (Jozsa). 7 p.m.

TABLE TENNIS. Druzhba Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium. 15 — European

WEATHER

September 14-17. In the city and Moscow Region: changeable with light rain. Winds NW or W, 5-10 mps. Night temperatures of +6° to +8°C (about +1° to +6°C in the middle of the period), and of 13° to 18°C in the daytime.

Typhoon Judy arriving in Japan from the Philippines has brought torrential rains and whirlwind. The typhoon area has now spread to Sakhalin Island, the Kuriles and to the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Contacts and contracts

Large consignments of Soviet Yuzi-402 transistor TV sets have arrived in Skopje, Yugoslavia. The sets were supplied in parts and their assembling is being carried out by the Interimpex company.

This year, Hungarian shipbuilders are to manufacture a prototype of a 2,400 hp pushing tug and a live-tonne crane for operation in Siberian ports at temperatures down to 40 degrees below zero. It is also planned to design a 35-tonne sea-going floating crane.

Under the contracts which Traktorsport and the Avtoexport have signed with their Cuban counterparts, Traktorsport and Avtoexport, this country is to supply Cuba with more than 4,800 VAZ-2101, VAZ-2102 and VAZ-2103 cars, as well as a consignment of sewing and fertiliser-spraying machines, and 10,000 corn ladders, Morkvichev, and other makes.

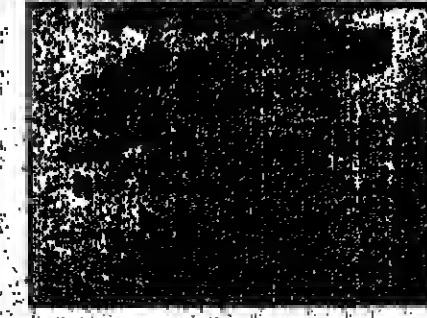
The All-Union Association of Avtopromimport has signed a number of contracts with the Italian firms of Conavi, Rho Baredi and FATA under which the Fiat car factory is to receive Italian pneumatic lines for drilling distribution shafts, machining cylinder blocks and crankshafts and for welding doors, and other technological

ON ORDER FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Engineers at the Czechoslovak Sigma association, which specialises in the manufacture of irrigation equipment, have undertaken to overhaul the long-term trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and the USSR for the current five-year plan period. 12 major stationary pumping stations are to be delivered to the USSR by 1985. Sigma will also provide additional equipment as follows: 440 portable pumping installations, 1,380 sets of movable installations, and 1,500 caterpillar sprayers. What is more, to ensure uninterrupted operations, Czechoslovakia will increase its yearly supply of spare by 4.5 million pieces a year.

Philately

TRIBUTE TO AIRCRAFT DESIGNER



On the 40th anniversary since the opening of the design bureau named after Alexander Yakovlev, a postcard, with a stamp of an original design, has been released by the USSR Ministry of Communications. The picture on the card is the designer of the world's first jet fighter, the Yakovlev Yak-1, and the Yakovlev Yak-14 and the Yakovlev Yak-144. The postcard is designed by the Tsvetkovskiy Bureau. The stamp is by the artist I. I. I.